





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,  
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 30, 1861.

### "The Stolen Guns."

Under the above caption, the Louisville Journal of the 27th, commenting upon the seizure of the State arms stored at Mayfield, indulged in denunciatory language towards the Governor, which cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed. It said:

The Military Board of Kentucky, in session on the 9th of July, the Governor being present, passed an order that the Governor should immediately call in the State arms then in the hands of the State Guard, in order that they might be distributed, in order that the State Guard and the Home Guard, His Excellency neglected to comply with the order, and to this day he has not complied with it.

This is a willful, wicked, deliberate perversion of the truth, as will be seen from the following official copy of the order of the Military Board referred to by the Journal:

IN THE MILITARY BOARD,  
Frankfort, July 9, 1861.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Col. G. T. Wood be requested and authorized to proceed to Paducah and Mayfield, and distribute the arms to the companies of the first and second districts to whom arms have been allotted, and in the event he finds it inconvenient to deliver them, he is to have them forwarded to the arsenal at Frankfort.

A copy—attest, P. SWIGERT, Sec'y.

Now, observe, that the order did not require the Governor, either "immediately," or at any time, to call in the arms; but it did authorize Col. Wood to go to Paducah and Mayfield and distribute them as the Board had allotted them to companies in the first and second districts; and it did authorize Col. Wood, if he found it inconvenient to deliver the arms, to have them forwarded to the State Arsenal at Frankfort. The order, therefore, imposed no specific duty whatever on the Governor; and the Journal uttered an untruth in saying so, and a falsehood in charging that he "neglected to comply with the order." And it was guilty of equal injustice and falsehood in saying "there can be no excuse for this neglect, no palliation of it. It was the neglect of a clear and unquestionable duty." If any neglect is chargeable on any one, it is on Col. Wood, who, on the very face of the order, was charged with its execution, and who assumed the duty. But Col. Wood, it is but just to say, is not chargeable with intentional neglect of his duty. At the meeting at which this order passed, another meeting of the Board was appointed to be held thereafter. Col. Wood went home and wrote back to the Governor that he had not enough money in hand to pay the expenses of guarding the arms and distributing them; and he proposed to delay the execution of the order till, by an order at the next meeting of Board, he should be provided with funds.

The Governor anxious to have the order of the Board promptly executed, instead of waiting the regular adjourned meeting, immediately called an extra meeting, before which he laid Col. Wood's letter, and procured an order authorizing Col. Wood to draw at once for the needed funds, and forthwith execute the order of the 9th of July. This authority was immediately communicated to Col. Wood, and he was instructed by the Governor to proceed at once. Before he reached the places of deposit, the guns were seized by lawless hands, as the Washington Artillery at Newport had been before at Newport. Upon notice of the seizure, the Governor instantly instructed Col. Wood to proceed to Camp Brown, in Tennessee, and receive the guns held there subject to his order; and instructed him further to recover, legally, those carried into Hickman county, pursuing precisely the course he had previously adopted in the case of the lawless seizure of State arms at Newport. Now, from this truthful exhibit, the public see how plain a tale will set down the Journal's clamorous imputations. The cheek of that unscrupulous print is as insensate as a piece of tanned sole-leather, or it would be crimsoned with the blushes of shame at this detection and exposure of its wanton and wicked malignity and falsehood towards the Governor. But it is lost to all sense of honor or shame; for even if it was ignorant of the precise terms of the order of July 9th, to which it refers, it had the means, right at its elbow, of learning the exact truth. We have no doubt it did know the truth; but by suppressing the order, it found a chance to pervert its terms and twist in misrepresentations in place of the truth.

In the Journal of the 29th is another piece of abuse of the Governor, couched in the following language:

The Governor, on the evening he reached home from Louisville, received Dr. J. M. Johnson's dispatch in regard to the seizure of the arms and their transportation to Tennessee. Well, how was he affected thereby? Did he evince any of the indignation which a piece of intelligence so startling might have been expected to create in the bosom of the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky? Did he express the slightest resentment on account of the gross injury and grosser insult offered from a neighboring State to the State over which he presides?

No! Not Standing at the Frankfort depot, he stated to gentlemen there, with a good deal of evident complacency, that the arms were seized in Tennessee, that they would be in Kentucky. This can be proved, and it will be denied by the Governor or his underlings.

What the Governor did say at the depot, perverted to purposes of misrepresentation by the Journal, was, in substance, that that portion of the arms which had been carried to the Tennessee camp, but which Col. Travis assured Doctor Johnson should be held subject to the orders of the Governor, would not be

so difficult to recover as those which had been scattered among private hands in Hickman county. How shameless to pervert such a remark in the manner the Journal has done! But the public have long known that that utterly conscienceless print is just as well provided for a political campaign with a stock of political perversions on hand as with a magazine of truths; and it is not trusted, in any accusation it makes against any political opponent, by any of its own honest partisans.

As to the indignant denunciation of Gov. Magoffin in reference to the seizure of these arms, it is all hypocritical affectation. What more could the Governor have done than he did to secure them before they were seized? What else could he have done after they had been seized than he did do? The Journal pretends that it was an indignity justifying war upon Tennessee. So it was, if the State had perpetrated it. But so far from that, the authorities of Tennessee condemn the act, and notify our Governor that the guns shall be restored. Would the Journal have the Governor to march an army into Tennessee, to recover property which her authorities voluntarily offer to restore? Would it have him to pursue a course of force and violence, instead of pursuing, as he has done, a lawful and peaceful course? The truth is, the Journal is out of humor with the Governor, precisely because his course has been wise, peaceful, and lawful. It has been fensively endeavoring to provoke the Governor into some act of folly and violence, to afford Lincoln a pretext for bringing in his armies here. That is Lincoln's known purpose, and the Journal wants Kentucky neutrality violated by the Governor, so as to give it a pretext for justifying the Usurper's violation of it. Lincoln considers secession as disunion attempted; but he considers neutrality as "disunion completed;" therefore he will not recognize neutrality. The Journal knows all this, and is throwing firebrands about to get up its devilish pretext for joining the Usurper.

But the Governor cannot be trapped, awed, or seduced into any measure in violation of the neutrality and peace of the State. He stands firmly and calmly in his position, and cannot be moved from it. If the Journal must have blood shed on Kentucky soil, let it begin the diabolical work on its own side. If it wants Tennessee invaded, let it order out the valiant Brigadier General Rousseau's forces, or else Inspector General Bruce's Home Guards for that purpose.

Where sleep the Journal's thunders when it reflects on the seizure of arms at Newport? That was precisely the same lawless offense as was committed at Mayfield. We have denounced both alike, and the Governor has treated both alike, appealing to civil remedies in each case. He has no authority to employ other remedies till these be exhausted. But the Journal wants him to employ unlawful and violent remedies, and then denounce him for that. The Governor is no fool; but the Journal is a great knave.

Col. Porter and Capt. Steele.

Col. Thos. P. Porter, the able and distinguished gentleman who is the States Rights candidate for the Senate in this district, returned on last Saturday from a somewhat protracted visit to Tennessee on private business. Advantage having been taken of his absence in some quarters to represent him as having abandoned the canvass, he requests us to notify the public that he has had no thought of abandoning his cause in a crisis so perilous. He will prosecute the canvass to victory or defeat. He is not one of the backing-down sort of men. Whether elected or not, he will glory more in maintaining States Rights in such a terrible crisis as this, than in possessing the highest honors or offices under Government. He will do his duty to his cause, and hopes his friends will do theirs. And precisely the same remarks are due in reference to Capt. Steele, our candidate for the House of Representatives. It has been reported in some parts of the county that he has withdrawn, but this is not true. He is a soldier for the war, and, like Porter, deserves the vote of every States Rights voter.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday has an article speaking of what it calls the secret organization of military forces by the Union men in various parts of Kentucky. It is not true that the Union men are forming secret military organizations in any part of the State. We believe that they are organizing Home Guards as fast as they can, but they are doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State.

"Doing it openly and in strict conformity with the laws of the State?" What law authorizes the appointment of Bruce as Inspector-General of Home Guards? What law, Federal or State, authorizes Lieut. Nelson of the Navy to distribute guns to picked partisans in Kentucky, and designate Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters, &c., &c.? What law authorizes Home Guards to form under regimental organization? What law authorizes them to assume any other than company organization? What authority can call companies of Home Guards out of their respective counties, and if so called out, what officers can lawfully command them? Will the Journal offer candid answers to these questions? The distribution of guns unlawfully taken from the public arsenals, and the organization of Home Guards, are admitted facts. And the purpose is not only to awe the States Rights citizens of this Commonwealth, but to aid Lincoln's coercive designs against Tennessee. Yet this is no violation of Kentucky neutrality in the eye of Union moralists! With them, it is all right for a neutral State to aid the Usurper in fighting the South; and it would be revolting treason to repel Lincoln's forces from our soil! That is the Journal's idea of observing neutrality, and it will be avowed and practiced as soon as Lincoln's men can be prepared for the March over our soil. Such a march will necessarily involve the military occupation of the State; and it will of course necessarily compel the Southern forces to meet the invaders on our soil, and thus make Kentucky the battle field. The Lincolnites know this perfectly, and the Journal is preparing them for it. Their professions of neutrality are nothing but mockery and fraud. The annals of political treachery show no more revolting instances of in-pure than their pretended neutrality.

## other Unconstitutional act Perpetrated as Cumulative Means for the Subjugation of the People.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, a bill for the more efficient organization of the Courts of the United States in the State of Kentucky was offered, dividing the State into two districts, in each of which two judges are to be appointed. There was a pretense that the present District Judge (Hon. Thos. B. Monroe) could not effectively perform all the duties of his office. On the contrary, it was shown that he could do so, he has done, easily. It was also shown at the Court, being by law required to be held at various points of the State, no inconvenience resulted to jurors, witnesses, litigants, and lawyers. It was furthermore shown at the State of New York, with three millions of population, had only two district courts, and that they transacted all the vast business arising out of the immense commerce entering in its metropolis. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, and Mr. Dixon, of New York, demonstrated these facts conclusively. But the bill was a party measure, evidently designed to get rid of an obnoxious judge, who was protected in his office by the constitution. Judge Monroe was marked for sacrificial victim, because he was not known to be a subservient tool of the Usurper's power. If any other proof of this were necessary, it was furnished by the action of the House in the progress of the bill. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, moved an amendment to the bill, abolishing the Eastern District in that State, and annexing it to the Western District. Missouri is a larger State than Kentucky, and as much more business, we believe, in Federal Courts. But there was an obnoxious judge to be got rid of there. The Constitution provides that judges shall hold office during good behavior, and that they shall only be removed by impeachment. That process was not swift enough for the despotic purposes of the Usurper and his minions.

Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, and Judge Trent of Missouri, must be got rid of, without regard to the Constitution, for it was feared that they would enforce the Constitution and laws, and thus oppose a barrier to the unconstitutional and lawless acts of the Usurper ruling the land as a military dictator and tyrant. Missouri, which required two districts, is cut down into one, and Kentucky, which required but one, is divided into two districts, in order to get rid of able, honest, upright judges, who are only obnoxious because they are true to the Constitution. Blair's amendment to the bill was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was passed, yeas 79, nays 50. Mr. Crittenden made a stand against the bill, but in vain. The Globe reports him as follows:

Mr. Crittenden. I desire to say a single word upon the passage of that bill. However necessary some gentlemen may think it that another judicial district in Kentucky should be established, I shall be compelled to vote against the passage of the bill. I only ask to say this, in reference to the matter: I doubt the constitutionality of the measure. While I acknowledge the power of Congress to abolish certain district courts, and to establish other courts, I think it has been admitted that it is an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an evasion of the constitutional mode of removing judges, when such legislation is entered upon simply for that purpose. Now, sir, it appears to me that these cases come within that prohibition of the Constitution. If gentlemen conceive that there is really a substantial object of public good to be accomplished by the abolition of this court, they are warranted by the Constitution in voting for it; but if the object is really to get rid of one of our judges and to appoint another, then it appears to me to be in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides a special mode of removing judges—by impeachment—and provides that otherwise they shall hold office during good behavior.

Other gentlemen may differ with me, but my apprehension is that there has not been a sufficient reason assigned for the removal and changes which this bill makes provision for. To argue the unconstitutionality of this act would be almost an insult to the intelligence of the people of Kentucky. It is utterly indefensible in any view of it. It is a sheer, naked act in violation of vested constitutional rights, in order to get rid of honest judges, who were protected in their seats by the Constitution, and who are to be ousted by this unconstitutional process. Yet there are men even in Kentucky who will defend the outrage. Indeed, we have no doubt the bill was concocted in Frankfort and Louisville. What security for any constitutional rights will remain to the people, when such high-handed acts as this are passed and defended here, let an intelligent, thoughtful people well consider for themselves. We have a tyranny in operation here as sullen, remorseless, and perfidious, as the tyranny of the Stuarts.

We are ashamed to record the vote of the Kentucky delegation on this infamous bill, but duty requires it.

YEAS—DUNLAP, HARDING, JACKSON, MALLORY, MENZIES, WADSWORTH.

NAYS—BURNETT, CRITTENDEN, GRIDER.

ABSENT—WICKLIFFE.

The affirmative voters on this bill will be pursued throughout all the days of their political lives with the hisses of an indignant and outraged people.

The Judges ousted by the operation of this infamous act of Congress—an act of the basest servility to the Usurper and intended to enforce a ferocious tyranny upon freemen—will have in it a perpetual record of immortality; for as long as language remains intelligible, it will prove to the coming ages that they were displaced only for their personal and official integrity in resisting the violations of the Constitution by Abe Lincoln. But with what thoughts will honest men regard the successors of these honest Judges? How will the future historian depict them? We shudder even to think of it! What honest litigants would try cases in such courts? What respectable lawyers would file pleas in them? When the madness of the times subsides, the indignant howlings of the people will compel Congress to abolish these iniquitous Courts.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

## XXXVIII CONGRESS—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill to provide for a new bridge across the Potomac. The bill provides for the construction of a new bridge near the present bridge, and also for the repair of the present bridge. The bill passed.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Finance, a bill to provide a board of Commissioners, to examine the compensation of all officers of the Government. The bill provides for the examination, regulation, and equalization of the compensation of all the regular employees of the Government. The bill passed.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the resolution offered yesterday, in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union. The bill was taken up and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1—Breckinridge.

The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts. The joint resolution, approving the acts of the President, was taken up and postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to define and punish conspiracy of rebellion was taken up and passed.

The bill to provide revenue, was taken up, the question being on the amendments offered by Mr. Simmons from the Committee on Finance. Several amendments were adopted and the bill was postponed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shiel be entitled to a seat as member from Oregon, instead of Mr. Thayer, who now occupies it.

Mr. Vandever moved an adjournment.

Mr. Fenton moved that when the House adjourns, it be till Monday.

Mr. Colfax inquired of Mr. Stevens, of the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was possible for the House to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Stevens replied that it depended on the Senate. He intended to move to go into committee of the whole to consider the tax bill.

The House, by its action on that measure, would be able to determine as to whether Congress should stay here longer.

Mr. Stevens asked whether the Committee on Commerce intended to report back the bill repealing all laws which create ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Mr. Washburne replied that the Committee were considering that measure, and had been in consultation with members of the Cabinet concerning it. The subject is full of embarrassments. He was unable to say whether the committee would or would not make a report.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution, that the Senate concurring, Congress would adjourn on Tuesday night at noon.

Mr. Wright asked for an amendment for Monday, which Mr. Cox accepted.

Mr. McClelland hoped that Mr. Cox would withdraw the resolution, as Congress, before adjournment, should make some provision for additional revenue, else the Government would be ruined.

Mr. Wright—It has failed already.

Mr. McClelland. Sir, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

This was carried.

Mr. Vandever withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House negatived the motion for an adjournment till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the direct tax bill, Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Mr. Driven said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House.

Mr. Edgerton argued that the times did not demand the passage of the bill, nor did necessity require it. It was unequal and unjust. The farmers would pay the tax, while stock and money brokers go free. It would be better for the Government to experience a temporary bankruptcy than to pass so odious a measure for discontent and clamor against the war by the farming interest, who would oppose it to a man. They would not, however, object to a taxation equal in its operation.

Various amendments were discussed, but without coming to any conclusion on the bills, the committee adjourned.

Mr. Blair asked leave to report the Senate bill providing for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, &c.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

SENATE.—The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution. His speech was long and able. In it he several times referred to Breckinridge's late speech. He quoted from the Alabama papers that "a monarchy was desirable;" and also from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times, which said, "rather than submit to the United States, they would go under the rule of the amiable Queen of Great Britain."

He quoted from a Memphis paper which said "if necessary, let Harris be king, and mayor of Memphis be dictator." He also quoted from various Southern documents and contended that it was plain there was a desire to change the character and nature of the Government and erect a great slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in favor of a free Government must stand by the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., spoke at length on the resolution approving the acts of the President. He eloquently pointed out the frequent elicited applause from the floor and galleries. He frequently referred to, and rebuked Breckinridge's speech on the same subject, previously reported, and closed with an appeal to the Government to save them from ruin by the most corrupt and diabolical conspiracy ever seen in the world. The resolution was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., introduced a bill in addition to an act relative to duties on imports—the force bill—which passed.

## extending the list of taxable personal property.

Mr. Morrill suggested a modification, which Mr. McClelland accepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on the personal income or wealth of the country.

Mr. Stevens spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed, one thing one day and another thing the next.

The question was taken on Mr. McClelland's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—78 to 38. This supercedes Mr. Wickliffe's proposition.

After various amendments had been debated the enacting clause, on motion of Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, was stricken out—yeas 58, nays 55.

The Committee then rose, when the fact was reported to the House.

Mr. McClelland, of Ill., moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to reduce one half the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal property.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, suggested a modification, which Mr. McClelland accepted, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill and on the basis of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be necessary be raised on personal income or wealth of the country.

The question was taken on Mr. McClelland's motion as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 78, nays 38. Adjourned.

The following is from a celebrated manufacturer of rifles, formerly Master Armorer at Harper's Ferry, corrects an error which is running the rounds of the press, and which, by some inadvertence obtained currency through the Yeoman. Mr. Mills' opinion on such a subject ought to be deemed conclusive:

HARRISBURG, July 23d, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: In reading to-day's Yeoman, I find an article referring to the comparative shooting of rifles and shot-guns. It says, "if a ball is well fitted and patched for a shot-gun, that it will shoot with as much force and accuracy from 300 to 500 yards as a rifle."

Now, sir, I have had a great deal of experience in the gun line, and I assure you that it is a great mistake. There is no comparison in the shooting of a good rifle and a shot-gun. The shot-gun is much shorter strong, but in accuracy it is far behind. I have never seen a shot-gun shoot as good a target as 100 yards as I can at 300 with a rifle. I hope you will pardon me for troubling you; but seeing so many statements published that will deceive the public, I thought right to let the facts go before the public.

I have seen in some of the papers the Minnie ball highly recommended for common small bore rifles. Minnie balls do well for guns with large calibres; but I have never known of their doing any good in a small rifle.

Mr. Editor, there are too many quack doctors about guns.

If you think proper to publish the above, you are at liberty to do so.

Yours, &c., B. MILLS.

The New Senatorial Districts.

I agree with Mr. that it is better to pursue the substance than the shadow—the thing signified than the mere sign. But, for my life, I cannot perceive how the last subdivision of his communication illustrates his position.

For if a district were entitled to two Senators, there would be nothing anomalous in such a district voting at the same election to fill a vacancy as to one and a full term as to the other. But as a district can have but one Senator, this double voting can never happen as to a whole district, although it may happen as to one or even two counties in a district, owing to transfers and changes made by the apportionment. For instance, if the present Senator for Carroll county should resign, Carroll at the August election would vote for two Senators, one with Gallatin and Boone to fill the vacancy, and the other with Owen and Trimble for a full term; and this because the district which elects a Senator must remain the same until his full term expires. The district once formed has a constitutional existence for eight years, and until the Senators full terms are filled out; and the Legislature cannot transfer any part of a constituency to or from a Senator. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone was the district electing in 1859. Gallatin, Boone, and Grant are associated by the act of 1860. After August election, Carroll, for two years, will have two Senators and Grant none.

Mr. thinks the difficulty arises from the fact that two of the Senators holding over—Messrs. Alexander and Holmes—are thrown together in one district by the last apportionment, and that two others—Messrs. Johnson and Jenkins—are placed in another, thus leaving twenty-one districts in which no Senator resides, &c. With all deference, the residence of no Senator has anything to do with the difficulty. Nor has any district in which any one of these Senators resides, or did reside when the last apportionment was made, a right to elect a Senator this year, said districts having all elected only two years ago.

When fully considered, it will be found that the difficulty, although it ramifies extensively, originates in a single omission, to-wit: At every apportionment, if any considerable change is made, the counties must be newly associated and the districts readjusted. The numbers by which the districts are designated ought at the same time to be readjusted, looking back and forth so as to secure alternate voting to the districts; but in the late apportionment this readjustment of the numbers was neglected, and hence the result.

The numbers form no part of the district, and are not required by the Constitution, but are used as great convenience, it is presumed the Legislature may at any time adjust or readjust them. After careful examination, I made and forwarded to you a table showing the districts entitled to hold elections this year. The calculations were based upon the apportionments of 1851 and 1860, in connection with the enumeration of qualified voters of 1857, and assuming those to be the exact districts which contain the greatest number of voters of the class of 1857.

C.

The Reaction Settling In.

Extract from a letter from a prominent citizen of Lewis county to his friend in Frankfort:

CLARKSBURG, Kentucky,  
July 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have some good news from Lewis for you. Since Wadsworth & Co. have gone on to Congress to make war against the Southern States, and have deceived their constituents by voting men and money to carry on the war, when they had promised the people peace, &c., there is a tremendous uprising of the masses against their course, and they are now crying out, away with them! They will not be deceived any more by such men. I have been over a good portion of the county during the last week, and know of more than one hundred changes since the June election in favor of Southern Rights.

Lindsey B. Rugless, heretofore a Union man, (as they were called,) has declared him-

self a candidate for the Legislature against Morgan Thomas, the Union-war-candidate, and the signs are becoming very favorable for Rugless' election over the demagogue Thomas. Rugless assured the people are rising, and let us keep the ball rolling until these disunion-Unionists are all submerged beneath the wave of indignation coming up from a deceived and generous-hearted people."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman:  
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.  
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

### State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.  
Feb 16 w&t-w

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.  
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
See advertisement.

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
J. H. Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

## A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 12 w&t-w

EDGAR KEENEON & GIBBONS, J. L. GIBBONS

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Feb 25 w&t-w

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c. of the most fashionable styles.



the manner to cause the disruption of the said  
 the means defense the State possesses? In  
 In this hour of our greatest peril, when the  
 nation has been shaken from its centre, and  
 one section pitted against the other in deadly  
 conflict, political preference is exercised by  
 the office, public interest trilled with  
 and the State authorities are contumacious. The  
 forerunner of civil strife surely has come into  
 our very midst; and our State, striving as she  
 is to maintain a position of strict neutrality,  
 will be the theatre of internal strife, and the  
 last stir of hope will have set in darkness and  
 gloom; the last reed on which to lean our  
 hopes is about to be broken; it is sought to  
 crush under your very protection. Then,  
 Kentucky, be not proud of the name, con-  
 template the consequences.  
 The Inspector General has resigned, stat-  
 ing his reasons to be the action of the com-  
 missioners.  
 In conclusion, we recommend the Board to  
 a careful study of the militia law, as well as a  
 careful consideration of the consequences of  
 their recent order.  
 HIGH PRIVATE.

Who Cares?  
 The following characteristic poem is in the  
 Sunday Times—from the pen, we take it, of  
 the leading editor of that journal, Colonel Du  
 Solle:  
 New York has been disgracing itself be-  
 yond all expression in permitting the wives  
 and families of our brave volunteers to suffer  
 for want of food while a "red tape" was pass-  
 ing through the "circumlocution office," the  
 a preparation for their relief.  
 We cannot comprehend the apathy that  
 seems to prevail over the noisiest of our public  
 humanitarians on this subject; for surely, if  
 anything in the world is entitled to our sym-  
 pathy, it is the helplessly "household gods" of  
 their blood in defense of our property,  
 as well as of our country. Shall we express  
 the public sentiment in this wise:  
 WHO CARES?  
 Down in a basement dark and cold,  
 Where the air is rank and the walls are old,  
 Where the sun never comes, and the rats are bold,  
 Is a woman at prayer,  
 A woman so sad and so thin! end I fear  
 If you put food to eat and bread to cheer;  
 But—she's only the wife of a volunteer!  
 Who cares?  
 Her husband's away! on land or on sea,  
 He's fighting for you and fighting for me;  
 He's fighting for that and that is great and free,  
 And she's a patriot  
 He's shedding his blood for all she hold dear—  
 She's begging for bread—he's begging us here;  
 But—she's only the wife of a volunteer!  
 Who cares?

Proclamation by the Governor.  
 To the Sheriff of Jefferson county:  
 WHEREAS, Lovell H. Rousseau, Senator elect  
 from the Second District, composed of the  
 First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth  
 wards of the city of Louisville, has resigned said office  
 of Senator.  
 Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Gov-  
 ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
 direct that an election be held in the First, Second,  
 Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the city  
 of Louisville, at the several places of voting there-  
 in authorized by law, on Monday, the 12th day of  
 August, 1861, for the election of a Senator for said  
 Senatorial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by  
 the resignation of Lovell H. Rousseau, and that you  
 cause polls to be opened in said precincts accord-  
 ingly, and that you proceed to conduct and make due  
 return of and election in the mode and manner  
 prescribed.  
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
 my hand and caused mine to be attested at Colum-  
 bius, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1861, and in the  
 70th year of the Commonwealth.  
 B. MAGOFFIN,  
 Governor.  
 T. H. BROWN, JR., Secretary of State.  
 July 12 wdt-w3m

GOOD NEWS!  
 TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,  
 I would announce that I have employed a Gun-  
 smith to carry on the  
 Gunsmithing Business.  
 IN ITS  
 VARIOUS BRANCHES,  
 At my Tin and Stove Store, 2st, Clair Street, Frank-  
 fort, Ky. Repairs done on stoves, and tinware, on  
 reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-  
 der with neatness and dispatch.  
 Don't forget the name! G. W. Miller's Tin  
 and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.  
 aug 25 wdt-wtf G. W. MILLER.

REMOVAL.  
 THE undersigned, having been compelled by the  
 fire to close his establishment, has removed his  
 BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT  
 to the room lately occupied by *Dager and Galt-*  
*erion on Main Street, opposite to the Masonic*  
*House,* where he will be pleased to see his old cus-  
 tomer and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-  
 tention to his business, and by charging reasonable  
 prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a  
 fair patronage of public patronage.  
 (aug 1 wdt-w3m) L. STREIFF.

LOOK OUT!  
 THE assets and claims of the late C. O. Graham  
 are in the hands of James Harlan, Jr., and J. W.  
 Pruett, to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Har-  
 lan, and the balance in the hands of Pruett. It will  
 save trouble and cost to close at once.  
 T. H. S. PAGE,  
 Surviving Partner.  
 June 27 Im.

Glad News for the Unfortunate!  
 THE LONGEST FOR  
 DISCOVERED AT LAST.  
 CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS  
 CHERKEE REMEDY!  
 An Unfailing Specific for All Diseases of the  
 Urinary Organs, and a General Alter-  
 native and Blood Purifier.  
 THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL  
 OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL!  
 IT is entirely unlike every other medicine  
 prescribed for Venereal Disease, as it contains no  
 Mineral Poisons or Mercury Drugs, being prepared  
 from pure Vegetable and Animal Matter, in the form of a  
 pleasant and delicious Syrup.  
 It is "nature's own remedy" for GON-  
 ORRHOEA, GLEET, BLIND BLAS, STRICTURE,  
 and is especially recommended for FLEORABLES  
 (Whites in Females), for this complaint it is un-  
 failingly successful.  
 It is a general alternative and blood purifier  
 it has no equal, and does not fail to cure SCURF, CLA,  
 SCURF, and all other skin diseases, and is espe-  
 cially recommended for MERCURIAL AND ERECTIVE DIS-  
 EASES, curing them more speedily and permanently  
 than any other medicine known. It does this by  
 purifying and cleansing the blood! Causing it to  
 flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus remov-  
 ing all the impurities and poisons which cause these  
 diseases which have ended disease.  
 IT in all old cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet,  
 there being no cure in any other way, it is espe-  
 cially recommended—in all cases it never fails, and  
 recent ones it cures from one to three days. A few  
 drops of this REMEDY removes all scalding heat, chordee  
 and pain.  
 It does not affect the breath, or interfere with  
 any other business.  
 IT requires no assistance from other medicine,  
 It can be used on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting  
 room, and is never being suspected as a  
 "remedy" for private disease.  
 A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full  
 directions for the permanent cure, accompanying  
 each bottle.  
 For full particulars get a Circular free from  
 DR. J. H. BROWN, JR., 2nd Street, Louisville, Tenn.  
 It is sold at Retail \$2 per Bottle, or three  
 Bottles for \$5, by all responsible Druggists and Deal-  
 ers in Medicine, in all the Southern States, and  
 at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.  
 J. H. BROWN, JR., Sole Proprietors.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills  
 Union Peter & Co., and Raymond & Trier, Louisville.



